

Hmong History & Cultural Studies Model Curriculum
California Department of Education
Hmong Communities in California
Cov Zej Zog Hmoob nyob rau hauv Xeev California
Grade(s): 11–12

Translation Disclaimer

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Area of Study: Community Building, Home-making, & Empowerment

Compelling Question: How do Hmong people build and sustain community and belonging?

Lesson Questions (Supporting Questions):

- Where did Hmong refugees build communities in California?
- Why did these communities become Hmong population centers?
- What are some community organizations and businesses in these population centers?

Lo Lus Nug Txhawb Txoj Kev Xav: Cov haiv neeg Hmoob ua li cas kom tsim tau thiab khaws tau lawv lub zej zog thiab muaj ib qho chaw ua lawv tug?

Cov Lus Nug Ntawm Zaj Kawm (Cov Lus Nug Pab Txhawb):

- Cov Hmoob tawg rog tau tsim zej zog nyob qhov twg hauv xeev California?
- Vim li cas cov zej zog no thiaj los ua qhov chaw uas muaj coob tus Hmoob nyob?
- Nws muaj cov koom haum pab zej zog thiab lag luam dabtsi nyob rau hauv cov chaw uas muaj coob tus Hmoob no?

Lesson Materials:

- **Supply:**
 - Access to laptop device
- **Readings:**

- *Early Hmong Resettlement*
- *Hmong Populations of California*
- *Civic Engagement in California*

- **Handout:**

- Hmong Communities in California - Note-Taking Handout
- Link to handout: <https://ucdavis.box.com/s/172sf45dcvs0lbu4x56r7d1ka637y2hz>

Lesson Objective: Through learning about the early settlement of Hmong communities in California and Central Valley, students will gain an understanding of highly populated locations/demographics and examples of civic engagement, economies, and cultural festivities of the Hmong communities.

Lub Hom Phiaj Ntawm Zaj Kawm: Los ntawm kev kawm txog qhov chaw uas cov zej zog Hmoob tau nyob thaum chiv keeb hauv xeev California thiab Central Valley, cov tub ntxhais kawm yuav nkag siab txog cov chaw uas muaj coob tus Hmoob nyob thiab cov piv txwv txog kev koom tes txhim kho txhawb lub zej zog, kev lag luam, thiab cov koob tsheej ua kev zoo siab txog kab lig kev cai hauv cov zej zog Hmoob.

Standards Addressed

HSS-11.11 Students analyze the major social problems and domestic policy issues in contemporary American society.

HSS-11.11.1 Discuss the reasons for the nation's changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.11–12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.11–12.6 Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products, taking advantage of technology's capacity to link to other information and to display information flexibly and dynamically.

Lesson Assessment: Students will create and present information about Hmong communities and influences in one of the following regions: Fresno, Sacramento, or Merced. Students' presentation will cover the location/demographics, community organizations/civic engagement, economies, and cultural festivities of each region.

Kev Ntsuam Xyuas Zaj Kawm: Cov tub ntxhais kawm yuav tsim thiab nthuav qhia lawv cov ntaub ntawv txog cov zej zog Hmoob thiab tej yam kev cuam tshuam los yog kev pab txhawb nqa nyob rau ib qho hauv cov cheeb tsam hauv qab no: Fresno, Sacramento, lossis Merced. Cov tub ntxhais kawm txoj kev nthuav qhia yuav hais txog qhov chaw/cov pej xeeb nyob ntawd, cov koom haum pab zej zog/ kev koom tes txhim kho txhawb lub zej zog, kev lag luam, thiab cov

koob tsheej ua kev zoo siab txog kab lig kev cai uas muaj nyob rau hauv txhua cheeb tsam ntawd.

Suggested Amount of Time: 90–110 minutes

Lesson Background:

Pfeifer (2024) shares that based on the 2020 census data, there are 335,919 Hmong in the United States. California has been and is still home to the largest population of Hmong, at 107,458, while Minnesota comes in at 95,094 Hmong people, and Wisconsin ranked third, with 62,331 Hmong residing there. In California, six major cities have more than 3,000 plus Hmong people residing in them; among them, Fresno, Sacramento, Stockton, Merced, Clovis, and Elk Grove.

Through primary sources, students will learn about where and why Hmong people settled in California and the challenges they faced. Students will be broken into four subgroups to research and produce a presentation of various topics: location/demographics, community organizations/civic engagement, economics, and cultural festivities.

Lesson Procedures:

1. Opener

- a. Have students list five things they think of when they hear the word: California.
Hais kom cov tub ntxhais kawm sau tsib yam uas lawv xav txog thaum lawv hnov lo lus: California.
- b. Have students share their list with a peer.
- c. Solicit student responses and have a class discussion, noting common words/ideas.
- d. Review lesson objectives and lesson background with students. Inform them that today's lesson will focus on Hmong communities in California.
Qhia lawv tias zaj kawm rau hnuv no yuav yuav tsom rau cov zej zog Hmoob nyob rau hauv lub xeev California.

2. Interaction with first source

- a. Teacher will distribute copies of the reading "Early Hmong Resettlement" Exhibit Panel Hmongstory 40 Project created to share American sponsor's experience with Hmong families they sponsored in the early 1980's (<https://ucdavis.box.com/s/q3slwsoabrd56jgyagviqce2j7b0zy2b>).
- b. Students will read the article and take notes on the following questions:
 - i. Where did Hmong people resettle in California?

- ii. What hardships did they face in California?
 - i. Cov neeg Hmoob tuaj nyob qhov twg rau hauv California?
 - ii. Lawv ntsib tej yam kev txom nyem dabtsi hauv California?
 - c. Have a whole class discussion to check for understanding. It might be helpful if teachers display a map of the common resettlement areas in California (highlighting: Fresno, Sacramento, and Merced). This will be a great transition to the next part of the lesson as well.
3. Shared Learning: Group Activity
 - a. The teacher will divide the class into three groups. Each group will be given a city to research about the Hmong community there.
 - i. Group 1 will be assigned Fresno
 - ii. Group 2 will be assigned Sacramento
 - iii. Group 3 will be assigned Merced
 - b. Each group will then be subdivided into teams of two or three to research the following topics:
 - i. **Subgroup 1 Location and Demographics** Resource: “Hmong Populations of California” (*Displays Hmong populations demographics in California in the years of 1990, 2000, 2007 and 2010*)
<https://ucdavis.box.com/s/p44a7nvi3udwx6324wl612qhd4pmz8du>
 1. Where in California is this located?
 2. What is the total population?
 3. What is the Hmong population of the city?
 4. What is the age breakdown of the Hmong population?
 5. What are the Hmong population trends in the city?

Pab pawg me 1 Qhov Chaw Nyob thiab Cov Ntaub Ntawv Qhia Pej Xeem

 1. Qhov no nyob rau qhov twg hauv California?
 2. Mua puas tsawg tus pej xeem tagrho?
 3. Pej xeem Hmoob ntawm lub tuam ceeb nroog npaum li cas?
 4. Pej xeem Hmoob muaj kev cai ncu hnuv nyoog li cas?
 5. Cov kev nyiam ntawm pej xeem Hmoob nyob rau hauv lub tuam ceeb nroog yog lub twg?
 - ii. **Subgroup 2 Community Organizations and Civic Engagement** Resource: “Civic Engagement in California” (*Displays major*

political office victories: Paul Lo, first superior court judge, Blong Xiong, first Fresno City Councilman, Steve Ly, first Mayor and Noah Lor, first Merced City Councilman of Hmong descent)
<https://ucdavis.box.com/s/9d08k1wpnnue6k10tifoeg0lublr5b1n>

1. What are some of the Hmong community organizations in the city?
2. How do they serve the community?
3. Who are some Hmong civic leaders?

Pab Pawg Feem Me 2 Cov Koom Haum Hauv Zej Zog thiab Kev Sib Koom Tes Ntawm Pej Xeem

1. Cov koom haum hauv zej zog Hmoob nyob rau hauv lub tuam ceeb nroog no yog dab tsi?
2. Lawv pab cuam lub zej zog no li cas?
3. Cov thawj coj pej xeem Hmoob yog leej twg?

iii. **Subgroup 3 Economics - Businesses and Industries**

1. What are some of the Hmong-owned businesses in the city?
2. What industries does the Hmong population work in? Farming?
3. Who were some of the leaders in the various industries?

Pab Pawg Feem Me 3 Cov Kev Lag Luam- Cov Lag Luam thiab Cov Kev Lag Luam

1. Qee cov lag luam twg uas tau ua tswv ntawm Hmoob nyob rau hauv lub tuam ceeb nroog no?
2. Cov pej xeem Hmoob ua cov lag luam twg? Puas yog ua liaj teb?
3. Leej twg yog tus coj ntau cov lag luam?

iv. **Subgroup 4 Cultural Events/Traditions and Festivals**

1. What are the large Hmong cultural events in the city?
2. Describe when these events take place
3. What happens at these events?

Pab Pawg Feem Me 4 Cov Xwm Txheej Fab Kab Lig Kev Cai/Cov Kab Lig Kev Cai thiab Cov Koob Tsheej

1. Cov xwm txheej kab lig kev cai ntawm Hmoob loj nyob rau hauv tuam ceeb nroog yog dab tsi?
2. Piav qhia thaum cov xwm txheej no tshwm sim tuaj

3. Nyob rau hauv cov xwm txheej no muaj dab tsi tshwm sim tuaj?
 - b. For every large group (Groups one through three), there will be a shared slides presentation. (In other words, there should only be three slides for the whole class, but everyone is contributing on behalf of their subgroup to the specific slide deck for their region: Fresno, Sacramento, or Merced). The students in each subgroup will create one slide to add to their group slide deck. The subgroup slide will include their topic as the title and any of the relevant additional information below for their assigned category:
 - i. A map of California showing where there city is located
 - ii. Demographics of the city and Hmong population
 - iii. Descriptions of large community organizations
 - iv. Photos and descriptions of Hmong businesses
 - v. Description of industries Hmong citizens work in
 - vi. Photos and descriptions of Hmong cultural events or festivals
 - i. Daim phiaj qhia kev ntawm xeev California qhia txog qhov chaw uas muaj lub tuam ceeb nroog nyob
 - ii. Ntaub ntawv qhia txog pej xeev ntawm lub tuam ceeb nroog thiab pej xeev Hmoob
 - iii. Cov lus piav qhia cov koom haum lub zej zog loj
 - iv. Cov duab thiab cov lus piav qhia ntawm cov lag luam Hmoob
 - v. Lus piav qhia txog cov lag luam uas pej xeev Hmoob ua nyob rau hauv
 - vi. Cov duab thiab cov lus piav qhia txog cov xwm txheej kab lig kev cai Hmoob los sis cov koob tsheej
- c. It is strongly recommended that subgroups assign roles to maximize student participation. Roles can be divided by assigning students particular questions or topics to contribute to the slide deck.
- d. Provide each student with the Handout to support note-taking:
<https://ucdavis.box.com/s/172sf45dcvs0lbu4x56r7d1ka637y2hz>

2. Slide Presentations

- b. Each group will present their slides by region: Fresno, Sacramento, or Merced.
- c. For efficiency, students can do presentation stations as an alternative to whole-class presentations.
 - i. For presentation stations, have one member from each group/subgroup stand with their laptop device to share, while the

rest of the group shuffles to other stations to learn and gather notes. Then, members can switch off presenting.

- d. Alternatively, subgroups can use a recording application (such as Screencastify) to narrate their one slide and attach it to their slide. Then, all slide deck links can be posted for all students to have viewing access. Independently, students will go through each slide and listen to the pre-recorded notes from the group creators.
3. Student Reflection: When each group is finished presenting, students will record or write a three to four-sentence description that reflects and summarizes their takeaways and new learnings of Hmong communities in California.
 cov tub ntxhais kawm yuav sau tseg thiab sau qhov lus piav qhia peb txog plaub kab lus uas cuam tshuam thiab xaus lus txog yam uas lawv kawm paub thiab cov yam tshiab hais txog cov zej zog Hmoob nyob rau hauv xeev California.

Scaffolding:

- **Engagement:** Consider the following method to support with lesson engagement:
 - Vary the social demands required for learning or performance, the perceived level of support and protection and the requirements for public display and evaluation
- **Representation:** Consider the following method to support with multiple means of representation:
 - Provide templates, graphic organizers, concept maps to support note-taking
- **Action and Expression:** Consider the following method to support in presenting their learning in multiple ways:
 - Provide alternatives in the requirements for rate, timing, speed, and range of motor action required to interact with instructional materials, physical manipulatives, and technologies
 - Encourage and support opportunities for peer interactions and supports (e.g., peer-tutors)

For additional ideas to support your students, check out the UDL Guidelines at CAST (2018) <http://udlguidelines.cast.org>.

Multilingual Learner Supports:

- **Emerging:** Consider the following method to support with emerging students:
 - Speaking: Assign roles in group work

- Students assume specific roles to actively engage in, help lead, and contribute to collaborative discussions.
- **Expanding:** Consider the following method to support with expanding students:
 - Speaking: Repeat and expand student responses in a collaborative dialogue
 - In partner and group discussions, students use conversation moves to extend academic talk. “Conversation moves” help students add to or challenge what a partner says, question, clarify, paraphrase, support thinking with examples, synthesize conversation points, etc.
- **Bridging:** Consider the following method to support with bridging students:
 - Speaking: Structure conversations requiring various points of view with graphic organizers

For additional guidance around scaffolding for multilingual learners, please consult the following resources:

- *English Learner Toolkit of Strategies*
<https://ucdavis.box.com/s/ujkdc2xp1dqjzrlq55czph50c3sq1ngu>
- *Providing Appropriate Scaffolding*
<https://www.sdcoe.net/educators/multilingual-education-and-global-achievement/oracy-to-olkkit/providing-appropriate-scaffolding#scaffolding>
- *Strategies for ELD*
<https://ucdavis.box.com/s/dcp15ymah51uwizpmmt2vys5zr2r5reu>
- *ELA / ELD Framework*
<https://www.caeducatorstogether.org/resources/6537/ela-eld-framework>
- *California ELD Standards*
<https://ucdavis.box.com/s/vqn43cd632z22p8mfzn2h7pntc71kb02>

Enrichment Opportunities:

1. Students can research about Hmong communities in Minnesota and Wisconsin.
2. Students can compare and contrast the Hmong communities in various states, countries, and throughout the world.

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Readings

EARLY HMONG RESETTLEMENT

A 1983 study, conducted by the Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, provided insightful findings regarding the Hmong resettlement in the United States and other countries.

The study estimated that 60,000 - 65,000 Hmong people were living in 30 different states in the U.S. in 1983 with roughly 30,000 living in CA. Although Hmong people were initially placed with various sponsors throughout the United States in different states, they made a second migration on their own. The study aimed to answer some questions, such as: how are the Hmong adjusting to life in America; are there employment opportunities for them; what are the economic challenges; why is there a secondary migration; what do the Hmong want for their future; and much more.

REASONS FOR MIGRATING TO CA

The study indicated that Hmong made a secondary migration to California and the Central Valley for “economic betterment, family reunification, interest in farming, access to better training and schools, and warmer climate.” During the study, many interviews were conducted to find out why Hmong made their way to California. The subjects of this report remained unnamed for confidentiality reasons. The below inserts from the interviews best described the reasons why many came here:

“It is so cold in St. Paul, Minnesota, it made my family sick. And in the cold climate we could not do anything. Everyone lived like prisoners in jail.”

“We came here, because my relative who could help me with all matters in my family lived here.”

“My group and I left Portland, Oregon. Several in the group were working. We came directly from Thailand and got jobs right away. We worked for three or four years and made \$3.50-\$4.00/hour. Whenever it came time to give one of us a raise, they laid us off. We could not bear the thought of being used like temporary workers this way, so we looked for new opportunities, to do better, and so we moved.”

CHALLENGES

The study covered some of the struggles the first-wave of Hmong had to face, such as, “poverty, [welfare] dependence, under education, discrimination, [and] social segregation.” A few years before 1980, the economy was doing well and the unemployment rate was low. However, the unemployment rate drastically declined in 1980, which made it even more difficult for Hmong to compete for jobs. Many also realized that working at an entry level position was not enough to support their large family. They sought out vocational training in hope of bettering their English and technical skills in order to get a better job. Sometimes, this meant that they had to quit their current low-paying job and go back to welfare assistance during the transition. Some found themselves unemployed even after vocational training due to competition with

English-speaking applicants. For the few that actually found employment, they were mistreated at work, discriminated against when it came time for promotion or advancement, and some were fired without cause. Among these things, many Hmong were not familiar with CA and came to the area with false information. Most got to Fresno only to find out that the plentiful employment opportunities were in Orange County. The study reported that in the 1900 census only 5% - 10% of the Hmong population was employed.

On top of the difficulties of finding employment, Hmong were discriminated against because other minority groups felt that Hmong people were given special attention and that they were taking employment opportunities and government assistance programs away from them. The hostility demonstrated by unhappy low-income individuals came in many forms. Sometimes, it came in the form of being robbed on the street or tricked to pay more at stores. At the time of the study, two hate crimes occurred in the community. In two separate incidents, other minority groups randomly picked Hmong boys and beat them up - sending a Hmong boy to the hospital for serious head injuries. One particular participant in the study expressed his feelings by asking,

Why do so many people in this country hate us? Why does everyone, from children to older people, put us down, spit on our heads, and consider us as a group of animals...How can we start a living in a land where so many people always reject us?"

Regardless of the adversity, the first wave of Hmong was still hopeful. Many hoped that the U.S. will fulfill the broken promise - the promise to take care of the Hmong people for their role in the Vietnam War. They hoped that the government will continue to guide and help the Hmong people to be self-sufficient. Many wrote letters to the government, during the study, telling their stories of war, deaths, perseverance, and what they hope for their family and the Hmong community. Many of the letters asked for assistance program for wounded veterans and widows, more vocational training, bilingual teachers, and they asked that the government be patient by giving them time to learn English for they want to be contributing and independent citizens.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT IN CALIFORNIA

PAUL LO BECOMES 1ST SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE OF HMONG DESCENT

In 2014, California Governor Jerry Brown appoints Paul C. Lo to California Superior Court Judge in Merced County. Lo is the first superior Court Judge of Hmong descent. Lo is the first Hmong American to serve as a judge in the nation. He believes that the more you give, the more you will receive. When the opportunity came for the appointment to become a judge, many people who Lo has worked with or has helped, offered their support and wrote letters to support his nomination. Lo stated "There is a great need in the community and we need for more people to give back."

BLONG XIONG SERVES TWO TERMS AT FRESNO CITY COUNCIL

Fresno City Councilmember Blong Xiong had a great impact at the local, state, and national

levels. Mr. Xiong, who served two terms from 2007-2014, was the first Hmong elected to office in California, and the first Asian to sit on the Fresno City Council.

He obtained a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration degree from Marian College of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and later received a Masters degree in Business Administration from National University. Mr. Xiong has served as a Public Advocate in Fresno County and has also worked in his family's small business. In addition, he served as Deputy Director for the Fresno Center for New Americans (FCNA), a nonprofit organization that assists immigrants, refugees, and New Americans in successfully transitioning to the community. Mr. Xiong has participated on statewide commissions, including the Asian Pacific Islander Commission. He was appointed to the California Volunteer Commission by former Governor Schwarzenegger.

Steve Ly is the Hmong - American in the nation to be elected to two separate political offices: first as a school member, and then as a city council member

As a nationally recognized educator, Steve has devoted his entire career to educating young people and helping the communities. Driven by his passion to help every youth succeed, Steve was elected by Elk Grove residents in 2012 to serve as a trustee on the Elk Grove Unified School District Board. Subsequently, in November of 2014, Steve was elected to the Elk Grove City Council. The support from the Hmong community was significant. It was a ground breaking campaign and election. The Hmong community came together and supported Steve Ly as a leader and spokesperson. Steve noted, "I am very fortunate to be Hmong. If it was not for the Hmong community, it would not have been possible to win the election. Hmong have shown their political strength. Hmong make a difference and have an impact in their community."

He is a proud graduate of the University of California, Davis. After earning degrees in sociology and political science, Steve continued his education and earned his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree.

Steve's current appointments include: Director to the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, Director to the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, Elk Grove City Council Delegate to the League of Cities, Alternate Director to the Sacramento Sewer Area District, Elk Grove Ad-Hoc Soccer Committee, Elk Grove Optimist Club, Director to the National Parent Teacher Home Visitation Project, and Director to Serve Elk Grove.

"You don't have to know everything, but showing up means you are reliable and you care"

NOAH LOR IS THE FIRST HMONG AMERICAN TO BE ELECTED MAYOR PRO-TEMPORE AND CITY COUNCILMEMBER FOR THE CITY OF MERCED.

He was elected to the Merced City Council in 2007 and re-elected in 2011. The margins by which he was elected have been record setting.

Noah spent the first fifteen years of his life as a refugee during the Secret War in Laos. Born and raised in countryside of the Highland of Laos, Noah spent the first fifteen years of his life as a

displace refugee during the Secret War in Laos. Coming to the United States as a teenager, Noah worked hard. In the summer he picked cucumbers and during the school year he worked as a busboy. He faced many obstacles, but with persistence and endurance, he managed to overcome those challenges.

After four years in the United States, he graduated from high school in 1983. In fact, he compressed 12 years of public schooling into four. He graduated in 1987 from Merced College with an associate of science degree in drafting. In 1993, he complete a bachelor's degree in social science from Chapman University. His master's degree in social work from California State University, Stanislaus followed in 1999.

Noah Lor demonstrates his commitment to Merced with his involvement in many committees and commissions. Examples include: Merced County Juvenile Justice Commissioner, Merced City School District Bilingual Committee chairperson, Merced County CASA board member, member of Merced County Youth Council, Merced City Zoning Commission, and Merced Police Explorer Advisor.

HMOOB TXOJ KEV TSIV TEBCHAWS TUAJ NYOB NO THAUM NXOV

Ib qho kev tshawb fawb uas tau ua xyoo 1983 los ntawm Chaw Ua Haujlwm Pab Neeg Tawg Rog (Office of Refugee Resettlement), uas yog ib feem ntawm Tebchaws Meskas Tuam Tsev Haujlwm Saib Xyuas Kev Noj Qab Haus Huv thiab Kev Pabcuam Rau Tib Neeg (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services), tau qhia tawm ntau yam kev pom zoo txog Hmoob txoj kev tsiv teb tsaws chaw nyob rau Tebchaws Meskas thiab lwm lub tebchaws.

Qhov kev tshawb fawb ntawd kwv yees tias muaj li ntawm 60,000 mus txog 65,000 tus neeg Hmoob nyob rau hauv 30 lub xeev sib txawv hauv Tebchaws Meskas xyoo 1983, thiab kwv yees li 30,000 tus Hmoob nyob hauv xeev California. Txawm hais tias thaum xub thawj cov Hmoob raug muab faib mus nyob rau ntau lub xeev nrog cov neeg pab txais, los cov Hmoob yeej rov qab mus xaiv qhov chaw lawv xav nyob dua ib zaug ntxiv. Qhov kev tshawb fawb no yog los teb tej lo lus nug xws li: Cov Hmoob tab tom yoog lub neej hauv Tebchaws Meskas li cas? Puas muaj haujlwm rau lawv? Lawv ntsib cov teeb meem nyiaj txiag dab tsi? Vim li cas lawv thiaj li rov tsiv dua? Cov Hmoob xav kom lawv lub neej yav tom ntej zoo li cas? Thiab muaj ntau yam ntxiv.

TEJ YAM UA RAU COV HMOOB TSIV LOS CA

Qhov kev tshawb fawb tau qhia tias cov Hmoob tau tsiv los nyob rau xeev California thiab thaj chaw Central Valley zaum ob vim yog "yuav nrhiav lub neej muaj kev vam meej ntxiv, rov los nyob ua ke nrog tsev neeg, xav tuaj ua liaj ua teb, xav tau kev kawm txawj ntse zoo dua, thiab huab cua sov dua." Thaum tab tom ua qhov kev tshawb fawb no, lawv tau xam phaj ntau tus neeg Hmoob kom paub tias vim li cas lawv ho txiav txim siab tuaj xeev California. Peb yuav tsis qhia cov neeg uas tau xam phaj rau hauv tsab ntawv no, vim kev ceev ntiag tug. Cov lus hauv qab no yog qee yam qhia tau qhov laj thawj tseem ceeb uas coob tus tau tuaj rau California:

"Nyob rau St. Paul, Minnesota nws no dhau lawm, ua rau kuv tsev neeg mob. Thiab thaum huab cua txias peb tsis ua tau dab tsi li. Peb txhua tus nyob ib yam li raug kaw hauv nkuaj."

"Peb tuaj no vim kuv muaj ib tug txheeb ze nyob ntawm no uas pab kuv nrog txhua yam nrog kuv tsev neeg."

"Peb pab neeg tso Portland, Oregon tseg. Muaj coob tus hauv pab neeg ntawd ua haujlwm lawm. Peb tuaj ncaj qha ntawm Thaib teb tuaj thiab tau haujlwm tamsim ntawd. Peb ua haujlwm peb mus txog plaub xyos, txais nyiaj \$3.50-\$4.00 ib teev. Thaum txog caij yuav nce nyiaj rau ib tug twg ces lawv muab nws rho tawm haujlwm. Peb tsis kam nyob rau txoj kev uas luag tsuas saib peb ua neeg ua haujlwm ib ntus xwb, yog li ntawd peb thiaj li nrhiav lwm txoj hauv kev tshiab kom tau zoo dua, ces peb thiaj li tsiv mus."

COV TEEB MEEM CUAM TSHUAM

Qhov kev tshawb fawb tau hais txog qee yam kev nyuaj siab uas cov Hmoob thawj pab tau ntsib thaum xub thawj, xws li "kev txom nyem, txoj kev vam khom xoom qhaub [welfare], tsis tau kawm txaus, raug saib tsis taus, [thiab] raug cais tawm hauv zej zog." Ob peb xyos ua ntej xyoo 1980, kev khwv nyiaj txiag hauv Tebchaws Meskas tseem tab tom zoo thiab qhov feem pua ntawm cov neeg poob haujlwm tsis muaj coob. Tiamsis xyoo 1980, qhov feem pua ntawm cov neeg poob haujlwm tau nce sai heev, uas ua rau Hmoob nyuaj dua qub thaum mus nrhiav haujlwm sib tw nrog lwm haiv neeg. Coob tus pom tias kev ua hauj lwm qib qis txais nyiaj tsis txaus them nqi tsev thiab yug taus tsev neeg. Lawv thiaj li nrhiav kev kawm ua haujlwm kom lawv cov lus Askiv thiab cov kev txawj ntse zoo zog tuaj kom thiaj nrhiav tau haujlwm zoo dua. Tej zaum, qhov no kuj txhais tau tias lawv yuav tsum tso tseg txoj hauj lwm uas them nyiaj tsawg thiab rov qab mus thov xoom qhaub rau lub sijhawm uas tab tom hloov li ntawd. Muaj qee tus txawm kawm tiav kev kawm ua haujlwm lawm los tseem nrhiav tsis tau haujlwm vim sib tw tsis tau nrog cov neeg hais lus Askiv. Ib txhia uas nrhiav tau haujlwm ces raug saib tsis taus hauv chaw ua hauj lwm, raug cais tawm thaum txog caij yuav nce haujlwm, lossis raug muab rho tawm hauj lwm yam tsis muaj ib lub ntsiab li. Ntxiv rau qhov ntawd, coob tus Hmoob tsis paub txog xeev California thiab lawv tuaj vim neeg qhia lawv tej yam zoo tiamsis tsis muaj tseeb. Feem ntau, thaum lawv tuaj txog Fresno mam li pom tias tej haujlwm uas muaj coob thiab them nyiaj zoo dua nyob rau Orange County. Tsab ntawv ceeb toom tau qhia tias hauv xyoo 1990, tsuas muaj kwv yees li 5% txog 10% ntawm cov Hmoob uas muaj haujlwm xwb.

Ntxiv rau tej yam nyuaj ntawm kev nrhiav hauj lwm, cov Hmoob kuj raug saib tsis taus vim lwm pawg haiv neeg tsawg xav tias Hmoob tau txais kev pab tshwj xeeb thiab lawv tuaj txeeb txoj hauj lwm thiab cov kev pab los ntawm tsoomfwv. Qhov kev ntsub ntiaug los ntawm cov neeg txom nyem uas tsis zoo siab no muaj ntau yam. Tej thaum, lawv raug tub sab nyiaj lawv cov khoom thaum lawv taug kev lossis raug dag kom them kim dua rau tej khoom hauv khw. Lub sijhawm uas kev tshawb fawb ntawd tab tom tshwm sim, nws muaj ob qho kev ntsub ntiaug tshwm sim hauv zej zog. Nyob rau hauv ob qho teeb meem ntawd, muaj lwm pawg haiv neeg tsawg lam tau lam ntau ib cov menyuam tub Hmoob — ua rau ib tug Hmoob tub raug xa mus rau tom tsev kho mob loj vim nws raug mob taub hau hnyav heev.

Ib tug ntawm cov neeg koom nrog kev xam phaj qhia tawm nws txoj kev txom nyem thiab poob siab tias,

"Vim li cas ho muaj coob tus neeg hauv lub tebchaws no ntxub peb? Vim li cas txhua leej txhua tus, txij li me nyuam yaus mus txog cov laus, ho saib tsis taus peb, ntis nqaub ncaug rau peb lub taub hau, thiab saib peb li peb yog ib pab tsiaj... Peb yuav pib tau lub neej li cas hauv ib lub tebchaws uas coob tus neeg pheej tsis kam txais peb?"

Txawm yuav ntsib kev nyuaj thiab kev tsim txom los, thawj coob ntawm cov Hmoob tseem muaj siab vam tias yav tom ntej yuav zoo. Muaj coob tus vam tias Tebchaws Meskas yuav ua raws lawv li lo lus cog tseg — qhov cog tseg tias yuav saib xyuas cov Hmoob vim lawv txoj kev pab Tsov Rog Nyab Laj. Lawv vam tias tsoomfwv yuav pab qhia kev thiab pab kom cov Hmoob tmuaj kev vam meej. Thaum tab tom tshawb fawb ntawd, muaj coob leej sau ntawv mus rau tsoomfwv qhia lawv zaj keeb kwm txog kev ua rog, kev tuag, kev tawm tsam kom muaj sia nyob, thiab lawv txoj kev vam tias lawv tsev neeg thiab zej zog Hmoob yuav muaj neej zoo yav tom ntej. Muaj ntau tsab ntawv thov kom tsoomfwv pab xws li kev pab rau cov qub tub rog uas raug mob thiab poj ntsuam, kev kawm ntawv ua hauj lwmm ntxiv, muaj cov xibfwb hais ob hom lus, thiab thov kom tsoomfwv ua siab ntev tso sijhawm rau lawv kawm lus Askiv vim lawv xav los ua ib haiv neeg pab taus tebchaws thiab los ua ib co pej xeeb vam meej.

PAUL LO UA THAWJ TUS XAM HAUV LUB XEEV LUB TSEV XAM NTAWM HMOOB HAIV NEEG

Xyoo 2014, Tus Thawj Kav Tebchaws California Jerry Brown tau tsa Paul C. Lo los ua ib tug tus xam rau Lub Xeev California Lub Tsev Xam hauv lub nroog Merced. Paul Lo yog tus thawj Hmoob thawj zaug los ua ib tug xam hauv lub xeev California, thiab tseem yog thawj tug Hmoob Meskas uas tau los ua tus xam hauv Tebchaws Meskas. Nws ntseeg tias koj muab ntau, koj yuav txais ntau. Thaum muaj sijhawm los ua tus xam, muaj coob leej uas Paul Lo tau ua haujlwm nrog los sis tau pab lawv ua ntej, tau tuaj pab txhawb nqa thiab sau ntawv qhia kev txhawb nws txoj kev raug xaiv. Paul Lo tau hais tias: "Muaj ntau yam peb lub zej zog yuav tsum tau thiab peb xav kom muaj neeg ntau dua los rov qab pab lub zej zog."

BLONG XIONG SAWV CEV OB LUB CAIJ HAUV FRESNO PAB PAWG KAV LUB NROOG (CITY COUNCIL)

Lub nroog Fresno Tus Councilmember (Tus Kws Sawv Cev Rau Lub Nroog), Blong Xiong, pab ua tau ib qho txiaj ntsig loj heev rau lub nroog, lub xeev, thiab tebchaws. Mr. Xiong, sawv cev rau ob lub caij haujlwm txij xyoo 2007 mus txog 2014, yog tus thawj Hmoob uas raug xaiv los ua ib tug thawj coj hauv lub xeev California, thiab yog thawj tus neeg Es Xias uas tau zaum hauv Fresno Pab Pawg Kav Lub Nroog.

Nws txais nws daim ntawv kawm Bachelor of Science hauv Kev Tswj Hwm Kev Lag Luam los ntawm Marian College hauv Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, thiab tom qab ntawd nws tau txais Master's degree hauv Kev Tswj Hwm Kev Lag Luam los ntawm National University. Mr. Xiong tau ua haujlwm ua tus neeg sawv cev rau pej xeeb hauv Lub Nroog Fresno thiab tseem tau pab ua haujlwm hauv nws tsev neeg lub lag luam me. Ntxiv rau qhov ntawd, nws tau ua haujlwm ua Tus Lwm Thawj Coj (Deputy Director) rau Fresno Center for New Americans (FCNA), uas yog

ib lub koom haum tsis ua nyiaj los pab cov neeg tsiv teb tsaws chaw, cov neeg tawg rog, thiab cov Neeg Meskas Tshiab kom muaj kev vam meej thaum lawv los haum rau lub zej zog tshiab. Mr. Xiong kuj tau koom nrog ntau lub koom haum hauv xeev xws li Pab Pawg Sawv Cev Rau Cov Neeg Esxias Nyob Koog Pov Txwv Ze Dej Hiav Txwv Pasxisfiv. Nws tau raug tsa los ntawm Tus Cob Kheem Schwarzenegger qub los ua tus tswv cuab ntawm California Pab Pawg Saib Xyuas Cov Neeg Pab Haujlwm Dawb.

Steve Ly yog tus Hmoob - Meskas thawj zaug hauv tebchaws uas raug xaiv los ua ob txoj haujlwm nom tswv sib txawv: ib zaug ua tus sawv cev ntawm lub koomhaum tswj tsev kawm ntawv, thiab ib zaug ua tus sawv cev ntawm lub nroog.

Raws li ib tug xib fwb uas muaj koob meej thoob tebchaws, Steve Ly tau mob siab rau kev qhia ntawv rau cov hluas thiab pab txhawb nqa zej zog thoob plaws nws txoj haujlwm. Vim nws txoj kev mob siab pab kom txhua tus hluas vam meej, cov pej xeev hauv Elk Grove tau xaiv nws rau xyoo 2012 los ua tus saib xyuas ntawm Rooj Tsav Xwm Tswj Lub Tuam Tsev Kawm Ntawv Elk Grove. Tom qab ntawd, thaum Lub Kaum Ib Hlis xyoo 2014, Steve tau raug xaiv ntxiv los ua tus sawv cev hauv Elk Grove Pab Pawg Kav Lub Nroog.

Kev txhawb nqa los ntawm zej zog Hmoob muaj nuj nqis heev. Qhov kev sib tw xaiv tsa no yog ib qho txuj ci tseem ceeb uas tau qhib kev rau lwm tus. Zej zog Hmoob tau koom siab thiab txhawb Steve Ly ua tus thawj coj thiab tus hais lus sawv cev rau lawv. Steve tau hais tias:

“Kuv muaj hmoo heev uas kuv yog Hmoob. Yog tsis muaj zej zog Hmoob pab txhawb nqa, ces kuv yeej tsis muaj yeej qhov kev xaiv tsa ntawd. Hmoob tau qhia tias lawv muaj zog hauv kev nom kev tswv. Hmoob muaj feem hloov ua tau tej yam zoo thiab muaj txiaj ntsig loj hauv lawv zej zog.”

Nws zoo siab tias nws yog ib tug uas kawm tiav los ntawm University of California, Davis. Tom qab tau txais nws daim ntawv kawm txog kev coj cwj pwm tib neeg thiab kev nom kev tswv, Steve txuas mus kawm ntxiv txog kev cai lij choj thiab tau txais daim ntawv Doctor of Jurisprudence.

Steve Ly cov haujlwm uas nws tuav tam sim no muaj xws li: Tus Thawj Coj hauv Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District, Tus Thawj Coj hauv Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District, Elk Grove City Council Tus Neeg Sawv Cev rau League of Cities, Tus Lwm Thawj Coj hauv Sacramento Sewer Area District, Elk Grove Ad-Hoc Soccer Committee, Elk Grove Optimist Club, Tus Thawj Coj ntawm National Parent Teacher Home Visitation Project, thiab Tus Thawj Coj ntawm Serve Elk Grove.

“Koj tsis tas yuav paub txhua yam, tab sis txoj kev tuaj koom qhia tias koj yog ib tus neeg uas tib neeg tso siab tau thiab koj yeej txawj xav.”

NOAH LOR YOG THAWJ TUS HMOOB MESKAS UAS RAUG XAIV LOS UA TUS COB MOOS THIAB TUS CITY COUNCILMEMBER RAU LUB NROOG MERCED.

Nws tau raug xaiv los sawv cev hauv Merced City Council xyoo 2007 thiab tau raug xaiv dua ib zaug ntxiv xyoo 2011. Qhov kev xaiv tsa uas nws yeej yog ib qho uas tau muab sau tseg tias yog qhov muaj yeej loj tshaj plaws rau hauv keeb kwm.

Thawj 15 xyoo ntawm Noah lub neej nws yog ib tug neeg tawg rog thaum lub Tsov Rog Qab Rooj (Secret War) hauv Tebchaws Nplog. Nws yug thiab loj hlob nyob rau tebchaws toj siab hauv Tebchaws Nplog, thiab ua neej raws li tus neeg tawg rog raug tsiv tawm hauv nws lub tebchaws. Thaum nws tuaj txog Tebchaws Meskas thaum tseem yog hluas, Noah tau siv zog ua haujlwm. Thaum lub caij ntuj sov, nws mus de dib hos thaum kawm ntawv nws ua tus tu thiab pab ntxuav tais diav hauv tsev noj mov. Nws ntsib ntau yam teeb meem, tab sis nrog kev khov kho thiab kev siab ntev, nws yeej peem dhau txhua cov kev nyuaj.

Tom qab nws nyob 4 xyoo hauv Tebchaws Meskas, nws kawm tiav high school xyoo 1983. Qhov tseeb, nws kawm tiav 12 xyoo uas pej xeeb feem ntau siv kaum ob xyoo los kawm kom tiav tiamsis nws muab los ua 4 xyoo kawm xwb. Nws kawm tiav los ntawm Merced College xyoo 1987 nrog daim associate of science degree hauv kev kos tsim khoom. Xyoo 1993, nws kawm tiav Bachelor's Degree hauv kev tshawb fawb txog tib neeg los ntawm Chapman University. Nws kuj tau txais Master's Degree hauv kev pab pej xeeb los ntawm California State University, Stanislaus xyoo 1999.

Noah Lor ua rau peb pom tias nws mob siab rau lub nroog Merced los ntawm nws txoj kev koom tes hauv ntau lub rooj tsav xwm thiab koom haum. Piv txwv muaj xws li: Merced County Juvenile Justice Commissioner, Tus Thawj Coj ntawm Merced City School District Bilingual Committee, Tus Sawv Cev Merced County CASA, Tus Sawv Cev Hauv Merced County Youth Council, Merced City Zoning Commission, thiab Merced Police Explorer Advisor.

Handouts

Hmong Communities in California - Note-Taking Handout

Early Hmong Resettlement

Where did Hmong people resettle in California?

What hardships did they face in California?

Group Research: City Assignment - Fresno / Sacramento / Merced

Where in California is your assigned city located?

What is the total population of the city?

What is the Hmong population of the city?

What is the age breakdown of the Hmong population?

What are the Hmong population trends in the city?

Community Organizations and Civic Engagement

What are some of the Hmong community organizations in the city?

How do they serve the community?

Who are some Hmong civic leaders in the city?

Economics - Businesses and Industries

What are some of the Hmong-owned businesses in the city?

What industries does the Hmong population work in? (e.g., Farming)

Who were some of the leaders in the various industries?

Cultural Events/Traditions and Festivals

What are the large Hmong cultural events in the city?

Describe when these events take place.

What happens at these events?

Cov Zej Zog Hmoob Nyob rau hauv California – Daim Ntawv Sau Lus Qhia

Cov Hmoob Txoj Kev Tsiv Mus Nyob Tebchaws Tshiab Thaum Ntxov

Cov neeg Hmoob tuaj nyob qhov twg rau hauv California?

Lawv ntsib tej yam kev txom nyem dabtsi hauv California?

Pab Pawg Ua Kev Tshawb Fawb: Koj Lub Nroog – Fresno / Sacramento / Merced

Lub nroog uas muab rau koj nyob rau qhov twg hauv California?

Lub nroog ntawd muaj tag nrho pes tsawg tus neeg nyob?

Muaj pes tsawg tus Hmoob nyob hauv lub nroog ntawd?

Cov hnuv nyoog zoo li cas ntawm cov Hmoob uas nyob hauv lub nroog?

Tej yam Hmoob nyiam hauv lub nroog ntawd yog dabtsi?

Cov Koom Haum Zej Zog thiab Kev Koom Tes Txhim Kho Txhawb Lub Zej Zog

Nws muaj cov koom haum Hmoob dabtsi nyob rau hauv lub nroog?

Lawv pab txhawb lub zej zog li cas?

Cov thawj coj Hmoob los pab txhim kho zej zog hauv lub nroog ntawd yog leej twg?

Cov Kev Lag Luam- Cov Lag Luam thiab Cov Kev Lag Luam

Cov lag luam twg yog Hmoob li hauv lub nroog?

Cov pej xeeb Hmoob ua hom lag luam dabtsi? (xws li, Kev Ua Liaj Teb)

Leej twg yog cov thawj coj hauv ntau cov lag luam?

Cov Xwm Txheej Fab Kab Lig Kev Cai/Qub Txheej Qub Teg thiab Cov Koob Tsheej

Cov koob tsheej loj ua kev zoo siab rau kab lig kev cai ntawm Hmoob loj nyob rau hauv

nroog yog dab tsi?

Piav qhia tias cov koob tsheej no tshwm sim thaum twg.

Dabtsi tshwm sim rau tim cov koob tsheej no?